The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,484.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay	15 Leave Galle	Negapatam
„ Ratnagherry	16 „ Trincherry	Pamben
„ Vingorla	17 „ Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	April.
„ Mangalore	19	Coconada
„ Cannanore	19 „ Visagapatam	2
„ Calicut	19 „ Bimlipatam	2
„ Beypore	20 „ Pulpalem	3
„ Cochin	20 Falso Point	4
„ Tuticorin	21 Arrive Calcutta	5
„ Colombo	22	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

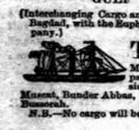
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 Days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busserah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 115 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 14th current, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Joytapoor, Goa, Panjim. Malwan, Vingorla, Cochin.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Quarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Custom House.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

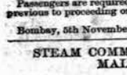
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 8th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

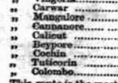
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay ..... Saturday.	Leave	Cochin ..... Friday.
„	Ratnagherry ..... Saturday.	„	Beypore ..... Saturday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla ..... „	„	Tellicherry ..... „
„	Goa ..... Monday.	„	Cannanore ..... „
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore ..... Monday.
„	Coompta ..... „	„	Carwar ..... „
„	Mangalore ..... Tuesday.	„	Goa ..... Tuesday.
„	Cannanore ... Wednesday.	„	Vingorla ..... „
„	Tellicherry ..... „	„	Malwan ..... „
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Ratnagherry Wednesday
„	Beypore ..... „	Arrive	Bombay ..... Thursday.
Arrive	Cochin ..... Thursday.		

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th March, 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March, punctually at noon. She will carry passengers at the following rates :—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 11 A.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC REBATTET FRERES ET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Cargo and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of obtaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other ports of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the said Steamers.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance.—Effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £25	2nd Class. £15
„ Suez	£40	£20-10
„ Port Said	£42	£21
„ Marseilles	£56	£36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 29th March, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship OBERON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Towell will not be responsible for the conditions of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.

Agents for the ship Oberon.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

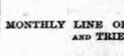
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versa*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steykal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the P.-mships and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £59; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., under contract with the Government, intend to establish a regular LINE OF STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer Africa, 1,500 tons, Captain Doorso, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order :—

CALYPSO ..... 1,123 Tons Register ..... 15th March.
DIDO ..... 1,090 „ „ ..... 31st March.

For Freight only apply to 3rd February 1870.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,301 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th March 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS AND ALL CHEAP READING now ordered or supplied from Stock, at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. w'll be happy to forward, on application, a list of all Periodicals and Newspapers with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply to Subscribers either in Bombay or in the Country.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND BINDING.

Including Card Plate Engraving and Printing.

NOTICE.—The Book Department has been recently rearranged and refitted so as afford Visitors ready access to the shelves, wherein will be found, carefully classified, a valuable Library composed of the best works in all branches of Literature.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN

AND

GYMNASTIC TROUPE,

IN

AN ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE.

THE SCALP HUNTER

OF THE

GENISSEE

On the war trail—Caught his "Ingin"—Brings him into Camp—Consultations of the Chiefs—Tied to the Stake—He proves to be a "MEDICINE MAN."

GRAND POW WOW.

INDIAN WAR DANCE

BY

THE LITTLE MANHATTAN CHIEF,

THE BIG ALBANY CHIEF,

AND

THE TALL CHIEF OF THE GENISSEE.

GRAND FINALE.

CLUBS—RED FIRE—DEFAMATION—

BURNT CORK AND THE 4TH OF APRIL.

EVERYBODY HAPPY—GAS TURNED OFF 11-15.

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH 1870.

GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear as

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

(FOR ALMOST)

THE LAST TIME

MISS FANNY WISEMAN

Will appear as

THE WEST COUNTRY GIRL.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON

AND

Messrs. SEMELADIS, HERBERTE AND BURTON,

In a pleasing

MUSICAL INTERLUDE.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Overture (Selected)	Full Band
Opening Chorus (Clear the Track)	Company
Tilda Horn	Dave Carson
Silver Moonlight Winds	Mr. W. Burton
Fuss and Feathers	Mr. O Deering
The Flowers are Hushed in Dreams	Mr. S. Herberte

Part First will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANGLO-INDIAN SONG

OF

KUTCHPURWANIE MARI JHAN.

To be followed by a

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Concluding with

DAVE CARSON

AS THE

BENGALEE BABOO,

INTRODUCING

SONGS AND DANCES OF THE INDIAN NAUTCH.

The Evening's Performance will conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled,

THE SECRET.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH,

The Grand Irish Drama of

RORY O'MORE.

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH 1870,

THE MINSTRELS

And the Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

Mr. W. SOUTH.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. J. H. BROWN has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st January 1870.

JOHN S. ELMORE & Co.

8th March 1870.

FOR SALE, a YACHT, teak built and coppered, rig, sliding gunter, 30 feet long, 9 feet beam, 4½ feet deep, draws 2½ feet water.—Apply Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

MATHEMATICS and DRAWING.—A Gentleman, having time at his disposal, would be happy to GIVE INSTRUCTION in the HIGHER BRANCHES of MATHEMATICS or in PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.—Address "THETA," No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

THE BANK OF BENGAL WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th March 1870.

FOR SALE, at the office of the undersigned, a number of FLAGS of various patterns, and a quantity of COLOURED CLOTH used at the late Broach Exhibition.

Also a CROWN and several Letters designed in gas-piping for Illumination.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

22 Apollo Street, 8th March 1870.

SALE by AUCTION of TRANSPARENCIES for the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, opposite Messrs. Watson and Co.'s New Building, Esplanade, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, the LARGE TRANSPARENCIES, remaining unsold, painted expressly for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by Messrs. McLeod and Horden.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MAY QUEEN, Captain Brown, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

REDINGTON & Co.

Agents Ship May Queen.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th March 1870.

NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following has been received from the Office of the Director General of Telegraphs in India for the information of the Public :—

INDO-EUROPEAN MESSAGES.—It is optional with the public to indicate the route by which they desire messages to be despatched. This indication, if contained in the preamble of the message, will go free ; if written in the body of the message, will be charged for. When no route is specified by the sender the Indo-European Office at Kurrachee will (when the charges by the two routes, via RUSSIA and via TURKEY, are the same) give the preference to that route by which the latest dates have been received.

The charge to London is the same via TURKEY or via RUSSIA.

In reply to enquiries from the Director General's Office, the following has been received from Teheran :—

"All messages, however addressed, which are received in Teheran for transmission to Europe, now sent by Siemens' line. The old Russian line still exists, but is only used when Siemens' line is interrupted in Russia. The old Russian line between Tiflis and Teheran is entirely superseded by Siemens' line.

LONDON MESSAGES ARE REPEATED ONLY AT TEHERAN, KERTCH, AND BERLIN."

By order,

M. FLEISCHER,

Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Telegraph Office, 8th March 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Camatecopoora 11th Street.—On MONDAY the 21st March at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th November 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Gulam Bhoja and Dhuna Bhoja, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Moosa Hajee Jooma and Haroon Hajee Jooma,—all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with messuage, tenements, dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camatecopoora 11th Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the book of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 180, surveyed under No. 20, containing by admea current 174 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; on or towards the east by the cadjan shed of Sylvan Antonio, on or towards the west by the cadjan shed of Sorabjee Bazonjee, on or towards the north by vacant ground of Muncherjee Manockjee and partly by the house of Puttar Mahomed Cashmeree, on or towards the south by Camatecopoora 11th Street.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

IN THE ART DEPARTMENT.

Ceramic Statuary	Coloured Lithographs
Fictile Statuary	Coloured Photographs
Engravings	Photographs of Indian Scenery
Chromolithographs	Photographs of Indian Costume
Oil and Water Colours	Sable and Camel Hair Brushes
Crayons and Pencils	Drawing Papers
	Artists Materials generally.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

Surveying and Engineering	Phantasmagoria
Mathematical	Dissolving View Lanterns
Optical and Meteorological	Telescopes
Nautical and Astronomical	Binnacles

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Includes

Stationery of all kinds	Albums and Scrap Books
Printing & Stamping Presses	Inkstands of all kinds
Manifold Writers	Meerschaum Pipes
Letter Balances	Despatch Boxes
Gold and Steel Pens	Chubb's Boxes
Pen and Pencil-holders	Mordan's Boxes
Vulcanized Goods	A B C Boxes
Lamps and Lanterns	Tourist's Cases
Canteens	Cash Boxes
Fire Arms	Cutlery
Gymkhana Kit and Games	Chess and Backgammon
Bezique and Droll	Playing Cards
Jewellery	Electroplate
Filters	Sundries.

NOTICE.—All Goods in these Departments are priced at the rate of TWELVE ANNAS to the SHILLING of English cost and ten per cent. discount is allowed on all Cash transactions.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROUGHAM and HORSE FOR SALE.—A large fashionable Brougham with Harness and Horse. Price for immediate sale Rs 1,2[illegible].

Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICE.—WANTED a competent person to fill the situation of PURVEYOR in the JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL at Bombay ; he must be able to read and write English fluently, and be conversant with Accounts. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem.

Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, March, 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36	0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32	0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 36	0 19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil		„ 32	0 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER		„ 25	0 ...
HOCK, „	JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	0 17 0
„ „	MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	0 ...
„ „	FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	0 ...
„ „	RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	0 14 0
„ „	HOCHEIMER	„ 23	0 12 8

CLARETS.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule,	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule,	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 22
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamsica, 1st quality		„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality		„ 21
„ „		„ 23
„ „	Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		„ 21

SHERRIES.

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fine	„ 30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL.—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ ...	20 —

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ORDERS for BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD, of last October brew, are now being registered by the undersigned. Expected shipment due in April.

Bombay 22nd February 1870.

LYON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Madoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24	28 0
St. Estephe, ditto No. 2 B	30	34 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	43 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 doz.	50 0	...
Ay, ditto	31 0	...
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	...
Choice Amontillado	28 0	...
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Peria	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rather weak. A lot of 5 per cent. Government Paper was sold at Rs. 107¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rcv. Issue	182½
5,200	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	100	all	Nil	Freet Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,625
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	660
800	500	all		Broach Mills	160
900	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,215
900	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	725
800	2,500	all		Oriental	1,280
300	1,500	1,200		Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

180	5,000	2,850	350 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	2,500	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	300do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	324do.	Do. New	530
300	1,000	all	200do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,300
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,100
150	2,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
200	1,000	4,800		Framji Cowasji Press	575
200	5,000	all	246 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,650
1900	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
2,000	1,000	all		Mofus. Press & Gt. Co.	230
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	200 pa	Victoria Press, Madras	1,750
150	2,000	all		Timeverly Press Co.	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	—
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£15	190.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Thrascher & Co.	315

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	500
	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal	8..8..
1	9,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	221

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	203
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	105-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—3RD MARCH, 1870.

Government Securities.—Several sales of 4 per cents were reported to-day, at Rs. 93-0 or 3 discount and small amounts at Rs. 93-3 to 93-4. Public Works 5 per cents and 4½ per cents. of 1870, sold at Rs. 102-12 to 103-0. Purchases of small amounts of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were made at Rs. 108-2 to 108-4. A transaction in 3 years' Debentures took place at Rs. 100-12.

Small sums of 6 per cents Municipal Debentures were bought at Rs. 107-4 to 107-8.

Bank of Bengal shares.—One or more native speculators caused a number of the inferior native brokers to run about daily during the last 8 or 9 days to all the Banks, Merchants' Offices and public places, in order to bear the market, by offering 12 shares at lower and lower prices, which they did, announcing at Rs. 1,460, and going down to 1,330; to-day there were *bona fide* buyers at Rs. 1,375 without being able to get their wants.

East Indian Railway Stock, a small amount was purchased at Rs. 345 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 262½ and 265.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st March, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.				
Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs. 19,19,740	9	8	decrease
,, at Branches	17,08,197	9	9	increase
Other Deposits	3,76,772	1	5	decrease
Bank Post Bills	11,343	13	10	decrease
ASSETS.				
Govt. Secs.	Rs. 5,15,667	8	0	increase
Loans on	19,804	10	6	decrease
Accts. of Credit on do	3,53,330	12	5	decrease
Mercantile Bill Discounted	6,39,130	0	4	increase
Cash at Head Office	10,37,584	11	10	decrease
,, at Branches	2,67,070	12	2	decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Marlow, Deputy Inspector Gentral, British Medical Service, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.
Kemlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Neemuch.
Knatchbull, Captain, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Khandala.
Orchard, Major, Deputy Inspector of Police, on furlough, from Delhi.
Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, general duty, on duty, from Belgaum

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £62 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	John C. Potter	McClure	Liverpool, Sept. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Black Prince	Sadler	Diamond Island.
	Theodoreya	Holland	Calcutta via Madras.
	Jane Leech	Brown	Madras Coast.
	Taylee (s)	DeCosta	Catch Mandvee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Bushire, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Greyhound, to Liverpool.
Ship Aurora, to Liverpool.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.
Schooner Bhownuggur, to Mauritius.
Shooner Agnis, to Singapore and Hongkong.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
3	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Feb 17
	Glenartney	Bolton	Hongkong, Feb 17
	City of Edinburgh	Scott	Glasgow, Nov 29
	Ghazeepore	McNeah	— Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar			
3	Surrey	—	—
	Alstar	—	—
	Jeypore	—	—
	Carlisle Castle	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
3	Cashmere (s)	Lewis	Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

Ma.			
3	Renown	Taylor	London

Passengers arrived per s. s. Cashmere—Rev. Rebello, Drummer Rossan, wife and infant, Mr Armstrong, Mr Thomas Shaw, Mr Hargreaves, General Baley, General Hamilton, Miss Cox, Mr and Mrs Well, Mrs Harris, Mrs Hoig and infant.

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received Cards of Invitation are informed, that the Reception at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY will take place at half-past 9 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, and the Rail at half-past 9 on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th of March.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are requested to bring two Cards with their names "legibly" written thereon, one to be delivered to the Attendant at the door and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

FULL DRESS.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 3rd March 1870.

NOTICE.—LIMITED ACCOMMODATION can be AFFORDED to LADIES and GENTLEMEN in H. M.'s Dockyard to WITNESS the HARBOUR ILLUMINATIONS in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on TUESDAY Evening, March 15th. Intending Visitors should apply for Cards of Admission to the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE HOLDERS of TICKETS for the RECEPTION of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION are hereby informed that the TRAIN conveying His Royal Highness is again ALTERED, and is now timed to reach Boree Bunder Station at 5-0 P.M. on FRIDAY the 11th instant.

Visitors are requested to be in their respective places before 4-0 P.M., and no Carriages will be allowed to enter the Station after 3-45 P.M.

Holders of Tickets will be required to present them at the Triumphal Arch entering the Station.

The Notice dated 7th March is hereby cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 8th March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR SCRIPTIONS A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—March 7th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. H. Hamilton, tutor to sons of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KEMP—COLLETT—March 8th, at No. 159, Breach Candy Road, Bombay, by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, of Saint Andrew's Church, David Skinner Kemp, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Charlotte Jane, fourth daughter of A. B. Collett, Esq.

DEATH.

WATKINS—March 8th, at Esplanade Road, Bombay, of puerperal fever, Jane Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. L. A. Watkins, aged 29 years and 2 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SCHRODER—March 4th, at 25 Theatre Road, the wife of J. Schroder, Esq., of a son.

MIESELBACH—February 22rd, at Purneah, Mrs. Mieselbach, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PARTRIDGE—SHILLINGFORD—February 28th, at Purneah, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. Father Ignatius, and then at St. Emmanuel's Church, by Rev. J. B. Archer, E. T. Partridge, Esq., of Kurseong, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of C. A. Shillingford, Esq., of Purneah.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MAWBEY—March 1st, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Mawbey, London Mission, Cuddapah, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—KIDD—March 1st, at Christ Church, Cuddalore, by father of the bride, T. H. B. Young, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late D. S. Young, Esq., Surgeon General, Madras Army, to Maria Rebecca, elder daughter of the Rev. John T. D. Kidd, Senior Chaplain.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

SMITH—March 1st, at Agra, John Smith, late Tehseeldar in the Jhansie District, and son of Captain Salvadore Smith, of the Scindiah's service, aged 53 years and 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

THAT France, like other countries, has a Land Question, is no new fact, but what is new is the attention it has attracted among inquiring minds. In the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, an instructed and critical observer, guided by the light thrown on the subject in recent publications, notably the *Enquête Agricole*, comments at considerable length on the question, and touches very deftly certain conspicuous defects in the working of the law. Agriculture seems to have been left out in the cold under the Second Empire, the great impetus given to speculation having diverted capital from the land. Although there is a tendency to buy up properties, yet on the whole the value of land, especially in small parcels, has fallen within the last twenty years. Two causes, mainly, appear to have contributed to this result; one was the development of speculative undertakings, the other the tendency of the rural populations to drift into the towns. But these causes alone are not sufficient to account for a phenomenon so remarkable as a fall in the value of land. There must be other and more permanent influences at work, and the Reviewer endeavours to discover these out of the evidence furnished by various competent witnesses.

In the forefront may be set the famous law which imposed a forced division of property upon the death of a proprietor. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the law has been in operation for more than seventy years, the reader will be surprised to learn that the small proprietors in France are barely more numerous than they were before the Revolution of 1789. But there is a great difference in the position of the proprietors before and after the great disruption of society; for the present proprietors have no longer to bear the exactions of the *ancien régime*. They have, however, exchanged one burden for another. The great bulk of them, in many districts, have fallen to the level of labourers, working hard with hand and spade for bare life. After death, the law steps in and compels a strict division among the children. "The first and most important official admission in the Report before us," says the Reviewer, "is that of an evil which may be regarded as the principal source of almost all the other evils which especially afflict French agriculture and industry—the division of small landed property, at each succession, into portions often too small for good cultivation, and often at some distance from each other." The parcels fall as low as the fiftieth part of an acre; hence, we are told, arise loss of time and labour, frequent lawsuits, and poor cultivation. The Constituent Assembly established entire testamentary freedom, which seemed a reasonable settlement of the long standing dispute; but the Convention, going beyond this, invaded the freedom of the citizen, and forced on all a compulsory division. Human nature has proved too strong for the law. Although tens of thousands cling to rags and shreds of land, thousands sell and divide the purchase money, and thus capitalists who long for a *terre* and the dignity it imparts, become large landowners. In many parts of France landlord and farmer classes have sprung up in defiance of the spirit of the law; but they can only continue the succession in an elder son by family arrangements which take the place of wills. Thus in Normandy the old custom of recognizing the eldest son among all classes as the legitimate successor, appears to have gained ascendancy. It is quite true that the change from small proprietors to large proprietors has brought with it other changes, not at all agreeable. "Pauperism," says one authority, "has introduced itself in its most formidable character, while social harmony and family fecundity have come to an end along with the old race of proprietor cultivators." Perhaps the pauperism on the shore of Normandy may be the product in some degree of the introduction of manufactures, which attract work-folk to an uncertain employment. The reviewer refers the evil to the law of forced division which entails great legal expenses, in addition to other evils inherent in the process. Let us see how this operates—

"We have now in France 600,000 landed proprietors, the average taxation on whose properties does not exceed a halfpenny a year! What can be expected of such properties and such proprietors? There are not in France more than 60,000 proprietors possessing £180 of income. Of the remaining 7,400,000 proprietors, 3,000,000, or two-fifths, are exempted from personal taxation on the plea of indigence; the remaining 4,500,000 possess on an average 7 hectares (about 12 acres), and enjoy about £16 of income. So straitened a situation precludes all possibility of intellectual culture; the petty proprietor is a manual agricultural labourer, constantly bent over his furrow, living a life of privation, ignorant of the science or art of agriculture beyond the simplest routine, and having no time to acquire the very elements of skilled pursuit of his occupation. Such is the beau ideal of agricultural economy aimed at by legislators and legists—at this day in great part attained—and which its admirers do not despair of seeing attained completely. The net result may be given as follows in few figures. The simplest legal process costs in general from £16 to £20. If the object litigated is worth, say £2000, the law expenses absorb the hundredth part of the value; if £200 a tenth, if £20 *the whole*. This is the perfection of the *genre* in the eyes of the men of law. What, in fact, is the drift of the furious clamours of that class against large or moderate properties? To bring them down to that happy equality of *morcellement* which shall enable the lawyer to swallow them without chewing in one suit, and at one mouthful." M. Le Play gives an official bill of costs, covering six or seven pages of his Appendix, levied on a property of the value of 900 francs, left by a deceased peasant. After defraying those costs, exactly 30 francs 37 centimes were left for equal division among his children. "It is an unquestionable truth," he concludes, "that in small successions of orphan minors, forced division is a source of inevitable ruin. The facts recounted are no accident—they form the rule. The like abuse of legal formalities has been brought to my notice in all our provinces, and the judicial satisties present it even under graver aspects. It was stated, in the report of the Garde des Sceaux to the Emperor, in 1852, that on 1,980 sales of property under 500 francs of deceased persons, made by official intervention, producing altogether 568,092 francs, the legal expenses had been 625,906 francs—that is to say 12 per cent. above the proceeds of the property thus forced to sale."

Surely these constitute real grievances; and yet despite them, and many more, the French cling to the law of forced division and style it "the flesh and blood of France." The general drift of the evidence cited is decidedly adverse to the existing law, and leaves behind it an impression favourable to freedom of testamentary bequest, as the golden mean between entails and forced division. Evils attend all, man can but choose the lesser, or, if he have wit enough, the least.

THE Chief of Koorundwar, in the Southern Mahratta Country, arrived here yesterday from Poona.

THE Chief of Jumkhundee is expected here in a day or two to be present during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University was held yesterday afternoon to consider a proposal to present an address to the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE Nawab of Cambay has, in consequence of illness, given up the idea of coming to Bombay. The Nawab, according to the programme, was to come here to-day.

COL. MILMAN, R.A., now Assistant Director of Ordnance under the War Department, it is said is to be immediately appointed to the post lately held by Colonel Boxer at the Laboratory at Woolwich.

DR. BURJORJEE, who returned a short time ago from England, after a residence there with his family for about ten years, proposes, we see, to establish a Native Girls' School under the superintendence of Mrs. Burjorjee and her two daughters, if he gets adequate support. His chief object is to impart in some measure a European education to native girls, giving prominence to the study of English and Music. And it seems to us that in employing the agency of his wife and daughters, who after their long stay in England may be presumed to have some qualifications for the work, he is adopting a system calculated to succeed and which ought to commend itself to native gentlemen who want to have their daughters educated. There is the advantage of tuition through the vernacular, and the other advantage that it is imparted by persons of the pupils' own sex; and supposing the tuition to be what it ought to be, there would be no excuse for want of confidence on the part of parents. Dr. Burjorjee's idea of teaching natives girls through ladies of their community is a laudable one, and we hope it will bear fruit.

THE RAO OF KUTCH.

A DURBAR was held yesterday at the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, Cumballa Hill, for the reception of His Highness the Rao of Kutch.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

THE Great Eastern, accompanied by the steamers Hibernia and Chiltern, left Aden on Sunday night about seven P.M., and passed Perim on Monday morning. Yesterday morning, off Mocha, she passed the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Krishna, bound for Bombay.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Hon'ble. A D. Sassoon, and also the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, visited H. H. the Gaekwar at his camp near the Dadur station.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH MARCH 1870.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N., is expected to reach Callian at 3 P.M. on Friday the 11th instant, where he will rest for half an hour.

The Magistrate of the Tanna District, with the Superintendent and a suitable body of Police, will be in attendance at the Callian Railway Station.

The Chief Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and two officers of His Excellency's staff, will leave the Byculla Station at 1-0 P.M., by special train, to meet His Royal Highness at Callian, whence they will escort him to the Boree Bunder Station, where he will arrive at 5 P.M.

His Royal Highness will be received, on his arrival at Bombay, by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Wm. R. Seymour V. FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, and staff, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the members of the Legislative Council, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Heads of Departments in Bombay.

The Native Princes and Rajahs, who have come to pay their respects to His Royal Highness, will also be invited to attend.

Instructions for the military arrangements will be issued from the Military Department.

The Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of the G. I P. Railway Police will maintain order at the Boree Bunder Railway Station and along the approaches to it.

FULL DRESS.

"THE EDINBURGH ROTUNDA."

ALTHOUGH many of our readers may not be aware of the existence of the "Edinburgh Rotunda," it is nevertheless a fact that there is such a place in Bombay; and what is more, we can assure them that it promises to be one of the most attractive of the erections that are being run up day by day in honour of Prince Alfred's visit to this city. The Rotunda is situated in the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, and is intended for the purposes of the forthcoming Flower and Fruit Show, at the opening of which on Monday next H. R. H. will preside; but the structure, though light, is so substantial and packa, that it is to be hoped it will not merely be made use of for the holding of that exhibition and then ruthlessly pulled down but that the Reception Committee will present it to the Municipality so that it may remain in the Gardens permanently and serve many a useful object.

The Rotunda is in the very centre of the main walk, covering the spot where, in former days the bandstand used to be. Great progress has already been made with the edifice, but the work will not be finished before the end of the week probably; and in order to complete the arrangements for the Show, the Gardens have been closed until Monday next. The building is 180 feet in diameter, and the height of the centre of the dome is about 55 feet; the erection is of wood, the dome being of iron work, and the whole framework will be covered in with coloured canvas, time not allowing of the introduction of glass or corrugated iron. After the immediate purposes for which it has been constructed have been fulfilled, however, the Rotunda may easily be converted into a permanent structure, and that at a comparatively trifling outlay. Ample accommodation is provided for a magnificent show of flowers, fruit and vegetables, and we trust that the demand for space by exhibitors may be equal to the amount of accommodation provided. A novel feature in the arrangements, is the introduction of two large iron tanks for aquatic plants. As for the appearance of the building, it promises to be very good, and being painted white, relieved with blue, the interior has a light and cheerful aspect.

The idea of the design for the "Rotunda" originated with the Bombay Haussmann and is being carried out by Mr. McKenzie, manager of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Steam Saw Mills at Tank Bunder. Mr. McKenzie deserves much credit for the energy and ability with which the work has been carried out, as does, also, his indefatigable superintendent, Mr. Belleli.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on March 4 at 11 A.M. The following members were present:—

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Durand, presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble J. Strachey; the Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble D. Cowie; the Hon'ble Gordon Forbes; Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey; the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith; the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

COURT FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the second report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better regulation of Court Fees be taken into consideration. He said that the effect of the amendments which have been made by the committee since the bill had been last under discussion, resolved the bill into two distinct reports. He did not think it necessary on the present occasion to make any further remarks in regard to the first of these reports. He would confine his remarks to the amendments which have been made since the bill was placed a second time before the committee. On the suggestion of his honorable friend Sir Richard Temple, section 17, clause 5, paragraph c. has been somewhat enlarged. As was remarked when the subject was before the Council on the last occasion, there were several cases or definitions which do not properly come within the definition of the term *inam*, but which, as regards other principles of the measure relating to revenue assessment, are similar to *inam*, lands, and it seems clearly right that the same rule in regard to the valuation of suits regarding such property should be applied to other suits as has been applied in the case of *inam* lands. For instance, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the assignment of land included in the general revenue settlement, admits the holder of such lands to an engagement for the payment of Government revenue at half the customary assessment, and this settlement has been concurred in with no reference to the condition of the land, but rather in satisfaction of such equitable rights as it may be considered to have in consideration of the long possession of the land. It seems quite clear that in such cases, as in the case of *inam* lands, the amount of the assessment of Government revenues forms no fair criterion of the valuation of the land, and it is therefore thought expedient to substitute for the term *inam* such words as shall embrace every description of the settlement of land which is subject to the direct payment of revenue to Government, when the assessed rates fall below the full annual demands. The bill, as amended, fixes the charge upon suits for the specific performance of a contract, and for the right of pre-emption. In regard to the latter of these classes of suits, these provisions are entirely the reverse of those practised when the valuation of suits is determined according to the value of the property in regard to which the right of pre-emption is claimed. How the further consideration of these matters has also led to the conclusion that this practice is also in accordance with the principles which have been generally adopted in the bill, namely, that the valuation of the suits should be determined by the value of the subject-matter in dispute. In the case to which he was referring, the real "bone of contention" is the possession of the land. And the application, he thought, of the above principles, is in no way barred or affected by the circumstances, that the litigating parties must pay a certain sum for the possession of land which may be claimed, as also in respect to the subject-matter of contracts, which form the subject of a suit for a specific performance. The litigating matter can hardly be said to have any appreciably value. Under the application of the above principles, it is thought right that such amounts should be charged according to the value of the estate involved in the suit as far as possible. With regard to the property or interest in lands which in certain parts of the territories under the Government of India, in the North-Western Provinces, are vested in what are termed *kobardas*, and in other parts of India, under different designations, the person in whom this interest is vested can hardly be said to be in possession of the land out of which the interest arises. His interest is rather that of a farmer or assignee of the Government revenue payable in the land in question. For the interest payable by the *koberdajee* or other person to whom he was referring, does not bear any adequate proportion to the valuation of the land to which the interest refers, or to the amount he receives from the person in whom that settlement has been effected. It is therefore thought right to take an analogous course adopted in the cases of those suits affected by the provisions of section 7, clause 5, paragraph c. It is considered inexpedient that the sanction of the Governor General in Council should be required for the framing of rules under chapter 4. Unless referring to the value of the suits, as well as to the amount of fees to be levied for the service of the several processes issued out of the Civil Court, imperial control is deemed inexpedient to the well working of the new system, the effect of which, it would be observed, would be to make the charge for serving processes a charge upon the general revenues. So also it has been strongly urged upon the committee that the authority of the Governor-General in Council should be substituted for that of the local Governments as regards determining what description of stamps should be used for the purposes of this bill. It must be remembered that the stamps used in the Courts in this country are almost entirely supplied from England, and it is therefore especially necessary to ensure their economical provision. The proposed change therefore is against increased expenditure, which would necessarily follow as the result of divided control. It was at first proposed to continue the one-fourth rate heretofore charged upon summary suits to recover possession of lands of which the owner has been wrongfully dispossessed, and also in suits brought under the Indian Registration Acts to enforce payment on registered bonds or agreements. It is thought, however, that as the general scale of fees is had recourse to, in favor of suits of small amounts, and to which the present bill for the most part refers, that there is no longer any need for retaining this rate. It is suggested, moreover, that there would be evidently practical inconvenience in working that scale of fees, which would embrace denominations, including the fractional part of an anna. It was therefore proposed to raise the fee from ¼ to ½ in ordinary suits. It was first proposed to substitute for the fixed fees heretofore chargeable on application for a revision of judgment an *ad valorem* fee of ⅛ of the ordinary rates. The object of the proposal was to discourage the practice which is represented as very much on the increase of bringing applications for rehearing of suits on grounds not contemplated in law. The committee then raised the rate to ¼, and the increase which is now proposed seems unobjectionable. Under the Indian Divorce Act, the charge for an appeal is subject to a fee of Rs. 5, whilst under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, the charge is Rs. 32. One of the effects of the consolidation system which the present bill now proposes to effect is the bringing together of the fees chargeable on suits of a public character. Clearly, when these different enactments were passed, the fees chargeable on the proceedings were fixed upon no distinct grounds. The first proposal was to reduce the fee of Rs. 32 under the Parsee Marriage Act to the amount charged under the Indian Divorce Act, Rs. 5, but since the publication of that bill this amount has been found altogether inadequate, and it was thought that the fee should be considerably increased. As the amount to be fixed as a compromise between the two sums, Rs. 20 had been fixed. A slight alteration has also been made in section 22 of the bill regarding the serving of processes by a certain number of peons. It is proposed to have one establishment, and it was thought that the provisions of the former bill would obstruct this process. There were a few other alterations which he did not think it necessary to notice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman said that he desired to make a few general observations on the alterations made by the Select Committee in chapter 4 of the Bill relating to process fees. He should have preferred that the fund constituted by those fees had been kept quite separate and distinct from the general revenues, and that it should be administered on a self-supporting basis. It had, however, been decided that these fees should form a part of the imperial revenue, and that it was necessary that the Financial Department should exercise some control over the disbursements made out of that fund as over any other ordinary public charge. He wished he could think that the Financial Department could exercise that control in a generous spirit; but judging from past experience, he feared there was no chance of realizing such expectation. We shall hear complaints from the High Courts and others as to the necessity both as respects numbers and pay of increasing the establishment for the service of process. It would be very hard on suitors, who were ready to pay well, to have their interests jeopardized by being compelled to employ underpaid men. He thought that his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple stood in a very unenviable position in respect to this question of general control over establishments. He stood in the position of a man who had charge of the State caldron, a vessel of limited capacity, and was surrounded by a host of hungry applicants, each of whom was pushing forward his plate, and was clamorous for more. Some who were weak and submissive he silenced, and to others who were strong and clamorous he doled out a spoonful. This was not the proper way of dealing with the crowd. If Mr. Chapman was in the place of his hon'ble friend, he would carefully measure the crowd; he would carefully separate the strong and useful men, from the idle and weaker ones; he would give the former their portion, and send the latter to the right-about. He considered that one of the most essential things was that there should be an independent revision of establishments, to be undertaken by men possessed of the confidence of the Government, and well versed in the details of the several departments. It should be made once for all after full enquiry of the different circumstances of each department. At present the object was, as his hon'ble friend avowed, to keep down expenditure. Every single application was, if possible, negatived, and if complied with with a very bad grace. He believed that the gentlemen at the head of the department were unremitting in their endeavours to keep down expenditure; and yet this expenditure was increating to an alarming extent, as we shall probably find when the Budget is laid before the Council. He entertained the belief very strongly that there was not a branch in the service in which great savings could not be made and it was by a thorough revision alone that retrenchment can be effected. He was glad of this opportunity to give public expression to the views which he held on this subject.

Sir Richard Temple said that he had a few remarks to make to what had fallen from his honorable friend (Mr. Chapman). He hardly thought it necessary to remark that he had no wish to refer to the questions of merely an executive character. He could only say that the Government of India in the Financial Department would do its duty as it had always done. He explained the reason which had induced him to move for a higher assessment of the valuation of land which he characterized as "arbitrary." He believed that the bill would be found susceptible of improvement, and had no doubt been considered by members who had more local experience than he possessed. He concluded by stating that he was prepared to vote for the passing of the bill into law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that he wished to offer a few observations on the remarks made by Sir Richard Temple, in relation to the matter of assessment of estates. No doubt the mode which had been adopted in the bill was arbitrary, but he thought it followed from the fact that Sir Richard Temple did not propose any amendment, that of necessity we must make a somewhat arbitrary valuation on account of the extreme difficulty of arriving at any other mode of valuation. There was no doubt that any rule which was difficult of application, and which might involve nice calculations, would be really a great evil to suitors, and open a wide door to litigation, that it was best to chose a rule where Government revenues would sometimes win and sometimes l

DEGREES IN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Petition has been presented by certain undergraduates of the University of Bombay for the creation of a degree lower than that of LL.B., which would be within the reach of the matriculated students who are, from some cause or other, unable to become Bachelors of Arts. The *Times of India*, in an article appearing in the issue of the 18th February, supports the petition, on the ground that "the Government Law School has now sent forth its last batch of pleaders, so that the profession of law in even its lowest and most simple branches is virtually closed against all whose misfortune it is, whatever their ability, to stop short of the Degree of B.A."

This remark must be taken with considerable qualification as it would only be true so far as the Bombay Police Courts and Small Causes Courts are concerned, as the Mofussil Courts of the Bombay Presidency are provided for by the annual District Pleaders' examination. So the creation of the new degree would be for the simple purpose of providing Pleaders for the Bombay Police Courts and Small Cause Courts.

The batch of Pleaders turned out by the Government Law School enjoy an exclusive monopoly of these Courts, hence a necessity exists that this state of things should be remedied, or in other words the monopoly should be broken down, therefore the petition for the new degree is not quite uncalled-for.

But I submit that when there is another and more easy and legitimate remedy at hand, I do not think it at all advisable that a new degree should be created, if the primary object of the creation of such degree is what I have stated, as it could not otherwise be for the reasons above given. I allude to Act XX of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, now in force in Calcutta, which enables those who pass the examination of Subordinate Judges and Pleaders of the Appellate Side of the High Court, to practise in the Presidency Police Courts and Small Cause Courts. That Act has been in force in Calcutta since the date of its passing, and the result of its working shows that it could be beneficially extended to Bombay and thus avoid the creation of a new degree.

My objection to the creation of the new degree is this, that the standard for obtaining the Degree of LL.B. is quite low enough, as the candidates for that degree are only required to obtain 30 per cent. of the marks allotted for different subjects on which they are examined to be considered as passed. It would be rather an invidious task on my part to make any comparison of the respective merits of the candidates who pass for the Subordinate Judgeship (who are required to obtain 60 per cent. marks on the subjects in which they are examined) and the candidates who pass the LL.B. examination. I may however safely say that it would not be worth having a degree lower than that of LL.B. under the present standard of LL.B. examinations.

So if those who support the Petition for the new degree would, instead, make a representation to Government to have the said Act XX of 1865 extended to Bombay, I have no doubt their representations would have the desired effect, and would answer the purpose of those undergraduates by passing the examination of Subordinate Judgeship, just as well or better than if they have passed under the new proposed degree.

F.

QUESTION AS TO THE PRIVILEGES OF A NATIVE PRINCE.

A CASE which was before the High Court at the time of the Broach Exhibition was again mentioned yesterday. The circumstances were that in 1865 a suit was instituted by a Hindoo widow named Ladcoverbace residing in Bombay, to recover a sum of money said to be due to her by Ghoel Shri Soorsungjee Purtabsingjee, who was described in the summons as "an inhabitant of Palitana." The defendant did not attend to the summons and decree was given against him for the sum claimed. Last year the defendant applied to Sir Joseph Arnould to have the suit set aside as he had not been properly described in the plaint; but his Lordship, being of opinion that he had no jurisdiction to entertain it at that late period, declined to make any order though, he said, had the defendant been properly described his Lordship would have taken objection as to the jurisdiction of the Court at the hearing.

Mr. Anstey (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) now made an application to Mr Justice Westropp on behalf of the defendant that the decree and execution should be set aside, and that in the meantime all proceedings thereunder might be stayed, or that the Court might direct the process now in the Zillah Court to be called for the purpose of being set aside or suspended, or that the petitioner might have leave to present an appeal from the orders of the Zillah Court or of Sir Joseph Arnould, or that further proceedings in the suit might be stayed. The petition on which Mr. Anstey applied set forth that the petitioner was an independent prince or ruler of the state of Palitana, that the independence of the Thakoor or Raja of that state had never been denied or questioned by the British Crown, and that the petitioner was entitled to certain titles the omission of which would cause great confusion. Nevertheless on the 6th December 1865 he was, at the town of Palitana out of the ordinary jurisdiction of this Court and in violation of his independence, served with certain process of the High Court requiring him to appear on the 23rd December and answer, and not having obeyed that, as in truth he could not have done even if willing by reason of the shortness of time, and the suit having been heard *ex parte* against him, a decree under colour of these proceedings was on 14th April 1866 obtained by the plaintiff against the petitioner and had now been lodged in the Zillah Court of Ahmedabad for execution against the petitioner as though he were a person liable to the jurisdiction of that Court, which he held he was not. Sir Joseph Arnould had refused to hear the case, but petitioner submitted that the decree had been obtained by misrepresentation to the Court on the part of the plaintiff in describing him as an inhabitant of Palitana, and that it ought to be set aside.

On the commencement of the business yesterday morning

Mr. Justice Westropp said he had looked through the papers and found the application to Sir Joseph Arnould had not been for a review at all but to set aside the judgment, and, so far, was of a character similar to the application by Mr. Anstey. But the learned counsel had added various other branches to his application, and, as the application had much the same effect as one for review, and as the case was one of very considerable importance, he ought to have an opportunity of arguing it, and so his Lordship would grant a rule *nisi* and an interim stay of execution. The case was of considerable importance, inasmuch as it concerned a native prince whose sovereign title was not set forth in the plaint, and in all proceedings thereunder the decree was made by the learned judge who made it without knowing in the least who the defendant was. As the case had already been before one judge, and dismissed by him with costs, his Lordship said he would arrange that it should be heard by more judges than one—but of course any of the Judges but Mr. Justice with the Chief Justice. So far as the affidavits went, his Lordship added, there seemed to be nothing in them to show the petitioner had a case on the merits.

Mr. Anstey said he apprehended there was some reason why his client was so pemurious with his statements. In the case of Sir Ver. Best, where the ambassador was a little more garrulous, it was held that he had argued himself out of Court, or into it rather, and he apprehended the Thakoor had been advised to say as little as he had said.

His Lordship remarked that the petitioner said the claim in the suit was fraudulent, but it was stated in an affidavit to reply by the person who was sent down to negotiate with the British Government for the Thakoor in another matter, that he was employed while in Bombay in procuring the monies from the plaintiffs and expending it in the purchase of furniture for the Chief, which he sent to him. Another statement was that he had not time to appeal and resist the pronouncing of the decree, but it appeared it was served on the 4th December and was returnable on the 25th so that it left him fourteen days, and then the case was not actually heard till some days in April when decree was made,—so that there had been abundance of time for him to come in and say there was no jurisdiction.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, supposing his legal adviser had been at his elbow in Palitana.

The Judge—He might have consulted the Resident. I will grant a rule *nisi* with interim stay of proceedings, but you will not understand me as expressing any opinion as to what the view of the Court is on the subject. I wish to leave myself completely unfettered, but you having stated that the authorities were not quoted to Sir Joseph Arnould and that his difficulty was that there was no authority on the course he was to pursue has led me to the conclusion that it would be desirable the matter should be re-argued.

Mr. Anstey asked that it is reported that Mr. Barry Sullivan has receive[d] from "a noble lady" a cheque for £10,000, to cover his losses [on] have, it is said

THE Buddhist priests of Cey[lon] Sciences in the local papers, telegraphed to the [Gov]ernor Ordinance to withhold his consent to the Service Te[le]gram until their petitions have reached England. [Col]lville is from the High Priest of the Peak to Lord Gra[nville] is certainly not the least curious sign of the times we l[ive in].

ZOOLOGY has been lately enriched by the discovery of a new amphibious animal in Australia. We are told that since the discovery of the duck-billed *Platypus* nothing so interesting has been brought to light as this new beast, but what it is like the papers conspire to forget to tell us. We gather that its skeleton bears a close resemblance to that of the *Ichthyosaurus communis*," and that Agassiz mistook some of its teeth for those of a shark. It was caught in a river, and Professor Owen has chosen to call it a *Ceratodus*, and Mr Forster (the gentleman who discovered it, we presume) has stood as godfather for its specific name. More than this we cannot learn about the *Ceratodus Forsteri*.—*Pioneer*.

THERE has been another journalistic duel here. M. Henri Chabrillat, *redacteur* of *Figaro*, and M. Achille Dubuc, *redacteur* of the *Marseillaise*, met at Vesinet, and the latter received a wound on the right side of his chest. The wounded man was taken home, but his state gives no cause for alarm. Is it not in "Richelieu" that Lord Lytton informs us that "the pen is mightier than the sword?" Nevertheless, the use of the foils is as necessary to a French journalist as a knowledge of grammar—more necessary, indeed; for the printer may correct a slip of the pen, but a slip of the blade is liable to be corrected in a manner which may effectually prevent a repetition of the fault. I am bound to confess, however, that French writers are merciful to each other—with the sword.—*Paris Letter*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN SIND BY THE HON'BLE A. F. BELLASIS.

(*Our Paper*, March 1.)

AN interesting report, by Mr. A. F. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, on the ruined city of Brahminabad has been kindly forwarded to us by the Superintendent of the Commissioner's Press.

Mr. Bellasis tells us that he first visited the ruins in March 1854, in company with Mr. C. W. Richardson, and that he made further explorations of them on three successive occasions. The results of Mr. Bellasis' researches were eminently successful. On excavating some of the heaps of ruins he came "upon the edge of a wall, then upon a cross wall, then upon an other and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape, and disclose its proportions." This discovery stimulated further excavations, and at the depth of two feet, bones and skeletons were found; these increased as the digging penetrated further, so much so "that it was barely possible to dig a powra full of earth without bringing up particles of bones"—the bones were those of human beings, of cattle, and of horses. The positions and the places in which the human bones were found, favoured the assumption that the unfortunate inmates of the house were in the act of escaping from it, with the view to save their lives; many of the skeletons, we are told, were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the positions the bodies had assumed; "some were upright, some recumbent, with the faces down, and some crouched in a sitting position." One skeleton was found in a doorway, indicating that the man had been in the act of making a precipitate exit, when he was floored by the falling on him of heavy brickwork; the bones were lying extended, full length, and the face downwards.

The discoveries made by Messrs. Bellasis and Richardson throw a vast deal of light on a subject of the deepest interest to antiquarians. The only conclusion to be arrived at from the results of the researches of those gentlemen is, that Brahminabad was destroyed by an earthquake, and that the city and its inhabitants met with the awful doom Pompei and its inhabitants suffered. There is a tradition extant among the people of Sind, to the effect that Brahminabad was swallowed up by an earthquake. It is conjectured that this event must have taken place about A. D. 1020.

Brahminabad is situated on the dry bed of a large river, believed to be one of the old courses of the Indus. The distance from it to the town of Shahdadpore is about eight miles, and to Halla about twenty-one. From the city of Hyderabad, Brahminabad is distant about sixty miles.

Mr. Bellasis' report is well worth the trouble of a perusal, and it will prove a valuable addition to the library of the Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay.

ANOTHER DECISION REGARDING THE FIRE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

In the High Court on Friday, the Chief Justice disposed of a suit brought by Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy against Captain J. Baker, master of the s.s. American, in reference to the late fire at the Custom House. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,500 for damages in consequence of the non-delivery of one chest of fine silk and ten chests of punjum silk, part of a consignment of one chest of fine silk and eighteen chests of punjum.

Messrs. McCulloch and Pigot (instructed by Mr. Cleary) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Latham and Farran for the defendants.

For the defence it was alleged that the defendant landed the goods at the request of the plaintiffs, and that it was owing to the default of the plaintiff that he did not get possession preirous to the fire. If the defendant was in any way in possession of them when the fire occurred, it was as a warehouseman, and therefore he was not liable; and if he was in possession as a carrier, he was exempted by the clause in the bill of lading which exempted him destruction by certain perils.

The Chief Justice in giving judgment said he had taken some time before giving his decision, not because he felt any doubt as to the conclusion at which he should arrive but because there was an appeal from his judgment in the other case arising out of the fire at the Custom House, and he had thought it desirable that before deciding the present case he should know what had been the view taken by the Court of Appeal. His Lordship probably, perhaps, would not have altered the conclusion to which he had come here might have modified somewhat the reasons that would be given, because it was possible that the Court of Appeal might take a different view from what he did of the evidence with regard to the custom of the port of Bombay. But it did not seem that judgment might be delivered soon, and as it was probable he might not be long in this Court, his Lordship thought he would better dispose of this case. The issues raised, then, were—(1) Whether defendant delivered the goods to the plaintiff before the fire. (2) Whether, if the goods were not so delivered the non-delivery was the fault of the defendant. (3) Whether the loss of the goods by the fire was occasioned by the negligence or wrongful act of the defendant. It had been agreed by counsel that the evidence which was on his Lordship's notes of the case by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company against the same defendant as to the custom of the port of Bombay should be considered as given in this case, and his Lordship adhered to the opinion to which he delivered in that case with regard to these customs and decided this case with reference to that opinion and the law which he laid down as to the liability of the defendant as to the proper landing of the goods. Now the evidence with regard to what took place was, first, that of the plaintiff's manager, Cassum Soomjee, and he said that he saw the arrival of the steamer notified on the morning of the 18th February amongst the shipping arrivals, and that on that same day he gave instructions for boats to be sent by his mucadum to fetch off his goods. On the 24th he saw the man who returned and gave him the bill of lading, with a note on it of two chests of silk being delivered. He said he gave the bill of lading to Soomar Monjee on the 24th and directed him to take delivery; he then said he did not take delivery before the fire, and went on to state what took place when he went to the Custom House at the time of the fire. He said he saw his goods at the back of the Post Office, that the fire had not then reached them, and then some people there took charge of the goods and he spoke to them and demanded the goods. He was prepared to remove them but the people said they had no right nor power to deliver them, and in point of fact he did not then take delivery of the goods. Then Soomar, who went for the goods said he was alongside the vessel waiting from the 19th to the 24th from six in the morning till 6-30 p.m. The former really was the morning of the day after the arrival of the steamer was notified, and, taking the view which his Lordship had taken of the customs of the port, that was insufficient time for the goods to have been sent ashore, and if the Court of Appeal took a different view and allowed a longer time that would be still more in the favour of the plaintiff. The effect of this witness's evidence was that on the morning of the 19th of February at six or half past six o'clock he was alongside of the vessel, ready to take delivery of the goods; that he did not obtain delivery and that they were finally, with the exception of the two chests, landed by the boats belonging to the ship's agent, or mucadum employed by the agent of the ship at the Custom House, and there they remained. Now this man's evidence was really not contradicted; the witnesses who came forward on the part of the defendant did not contradict that statement of his or show that he was not speaking the truth when he said he was there alongside the vessel ready to receive the goods and did not get them. His Lordship did not feel any doubt in his own mind that this witness was telling the truth with regard to this matter. What was done apparently was this. There was—with a very good reason perhaps—a desire to unload the vessel as quickly as possible, and no doubt that would have been done had the different agents of the ship sent off their boats. But the mate seemed to have thought that would cause a deal of trouble and so he objected to its being done and so the goods were put into boats and taken on shore by the defendant. That seemed to his Lordship a probable thing to have occurred, and even without the circumstance of this man not being contradicted he should have not been disposed to disbelieve it without a balance of testimony. It was true there might be considerable difficulty on the part of the defendant in producing the witnesses who might contradict him, but looking to all the evidence in the case it appeared to him that even these goods were not delivered to the plaintiff or his agent at any time before the fire and therefore the first issue must be found for the plaintiff. Then the second issue was whether the non-delivery was occasioned by the default of the defendant. Now adopting the view of the customs of the port which his Lordship expressed on in his last finding, that the defendants was not bound to wait for boats coming alongside more than forty-eight hours in the case of a sailing vessel and perhaps a shorter time in the case of a steamer, the defendant did not even wait that time, but, there being a boat alongside sent by the consignee and into which the goods might have been placed, they were landed in the other boats by the defendant. If they were landed under these circumstances they were so in a manner which was not justified by the customs of the port or by the contract of the bill of lading and the non-delivery was caused by the default of the defendant. If, as his Lordship laid it down in the former case, the goods were improperly landed, the so landing of them would not exonerate the defendant from continuing liable in respect of these goods: he could not avail himself of the clause the bill of lading because the goods were improperly landed: he remained liable for them till he prope[r]ly delivered them to the plaintiff which he did not do before the fire. Therefore the second issue was that the non-delivery was occasioned by the fault of the defendant and that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed being so found the [l]atter issue. This case was different from the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company as the facts were entirely different. The goods had been of the person entitled to receive the goods and the very different in that case from the present. All the questions which arose in that case were not at all the same as arose in the present suit. Acting on the view which he had taken of the customs of the port with regard to the liability of the shipowner, the plaintiff was entitled to recover in the present case and there would be decree for the amount claimed with costs. His Lordship added that he would have still further delayed giving this judgment, but he could not see very well that any decision of the Court of Appeal could be more in favour of the defendant than his own judgment in the previous case.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PLAN FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY TO PAY ALL CLAIMS IN FULL, BY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF POLICYHOLDERS, ANNUITANTS, AND SHAREHOLDERS.

The existing position and prospects of all interested in the Albert Assurance Office, and its associated companies, whether as shareholders, policyholders, or annuitants, is most unsatisfactory and discouraging. If the several liquidations take their course, the calls which must be made upon the shareholders, first of the Albert proper, and secondly of the associated companies to meet claims, combined with liquidatorial and legal charges, will fall with ruinous effect upon the general body of contributories. It cannot be said that better prospects present themselves to the assured. With the exception of young lives, who form but a small proportion of those holding policies, all the assured must suffer more or less to a serious extent—some, indeed, almost a total loss; and which, in not a few cases, is the question of provision for families in the event of death.

Under these circumstances it is a duty that an effort should be made, before it is too late, to rescue the several interests concerned in this calamity, as far as possible, from its impending consequences.

The provisional committee, whose names are attached, influenced by an earnest desire to promote an object so important, have united themselves together with the view of determining upon the plan, at once practicable and complete, which will in the most effectual way protect and secure all interests. The result at which they have arrived after careful deliberation, is that the true course is to reconstruct the Albert Office upon a sound basis; and they have satisfied themselves that by conjoint and general action on the part of shareholders, policyholders, and annuitants, this may be done so as to materially relieve and ameliorate the position of the general body of shareholders, and, at the same time, to secure for the policyholders punctual payment in cash of the sums for which they are assured, of not less than 87½ per cent. on non-profit, and 90 per cent. on profit policies (all policies, however, of less than six years' standing from 1st January 1870 will be paid in full) as claims arise, and annuitants 90 per cent. of their annuities in continuous payment; the remaining 12½ and 10 per cent. being held in reserve, and made the subject of deferred payment under conditions hereunder explained.

The general outline of the scheme which they recommend, is the following:

I.—It has been ascertained, with sufficient accuracy for present purposes, from actuarial investigation, that the difference of value between the sum assured, £8,357,486 (including £150,445 for annuities), and the annual premiums amounting to £312,658, as on the 31st December 1868, calculated at 4 per cent. interest, may be taken at £560,000

To which must be added the charges incident to collecting future premiums, investing the same, paying claims, and general supervision, exclusively as regards the existing business, say £5,000 per annum at twelve years' purchase ... £60,000

Expenses, liquidatorial and legal, incurred in the winding-up so far as it has proceeded, estimated at 20,000

80,000

£640,000

For part of this there are the assets of the Albert Office considered good for £300,000

Subject, however, to the payment of outstanding liabilities ...£104,000

From this payment the same proportion will be deducted as provided for future claims, and which will be subject to the same conditions 196,000

Leaving a net deficiency, which must be provided to make the office solvent, of ... £444,000

The unpaid capital of the Albert Office, which is primarily liable for the deficiency stated, and which must necessarily be called up, amounts to £321,989; and it is estimated by the liquidators that, allowing for those shareholders who are with out means of meeting their liabilities, there will be realized from this source not less than 150,000

Assuming these figures to be correct, and it is believed that they represent the true state of the case, the balance remaining due will be £294,000

The committee look to the shareholders of the Albert and its several associated companies to make up this deficiency; and they have reason to believe that the wealthier shareholders of the Albert proper, will be prepared to contribute towards it, but without any admission of their legal liability in excess of the amount uncalled on their shares.

The committee propose that on this understanding the shareholders of the Albert should make up, in addition to their respective liabilities on unpaid capital, the sum of £34,000

and the balance of 260,000

then remaining to be subscribed will fall upon the associated companies in the following proportions, taken rateably, upon their estimated liability:— £294,000

	Proposed assessment to be contributed.	Actuarial estimated liability of the offices.
	£	£
WESTERN, including—		
Metropolitan Counties ...	16,027	33,728
Manchester and London...	5,122	10,780
St. George	3,470	7,303
London and Continental...		
Western	56,424	118,740
	81,043	170,551
BANK OF LONDON, including—		
National Provincial ...	...	...
Merchant's and Tradesman	19,555	41,153
Anchor	5,974	33,651
Falcon	12,134	4,492
Bank of London... }	23,534	49,526
National Provincial }		
	61,197	128,789
FAMILY ENDOWMENT—		
Empire	1,360	2,864
Family Endowment ...	59,870	125,998
	61,230	128,862
MEDICAL AND INVALID—		
Oriental and General }	40,238	84,687
Medical and Invalid }		
	40,238	84,687
NATIONAL GUARDIAN—	1,770	3,719
TIMES—	13,938	29,331
BEACON—	584	1,228
	£ 260,000	£ 547,167

This list does not include mutual offices directly associated with the Albert.

The above table has been prepared from data kindly supplied to the committee by the liquidators. As a few necessary calculations, however, have not yet been completed the figures may be liable to some alteration, but which will not affect the general result.

In consideration of this payment an application will be made to the Court of Chancery to grant to every shareholder, who may have contributed his proper share thereof, a full and final discharge from all liability.

The obtaining of this release is to be an essential condition of the plan, so that no parties will be bound to it if such release cannot be obtained.

The contribution so made to the deficiency fund of £294,000 will be repayable out of—

a. Any amount recovered in respect to unpaid capital from Albert shareholders in excess of the above estimate of £150,000, and from mutual offices.

b. The surplus which may remain on the final closing of the old business.

c. The proportion of the profits of the new business as hereinafter provided.

II.—The foregoing calculations may, however, be disturbed by the effect of the suspension of the Albert, and subsequent events. It is therefore important to create a marginal guarantee fund, in order to provide for possible contingencies; and this, the committee propose, should be arranged with the policyholders and annuitants by their agreeing to a deduction, for the present, of a fixed percentage, of 12½ per cent on non-profit policies, and 10 per cent. on profit policies and annuities (excepting, however, policies of both classes of less than six years' standing from 1st January 1870, which will be discharged without any deferred payment) which upon existing business at the time of the suspension, would be equivalent to a guarantee of ... ... £ 300,000

The position of the business relatively to the risks, premiums, &c., would be estimated annually, and as this provisional fund was set free it would be paid in whole or in part, as the state of the case would allow, to the parties entitled to it.

This deferred payment will be in the meantime represented by a certificate to be issued by the reconstructed company, which will be transferable, and payments on account from time to time will be endorsed thereon.

III.—The arrangements set forth in the two previous sections provide for existing risks and current expenditure connected therewith. The committee further propose, with the view of developing new business on a foundation of perfect safety, that fresh capital, specially reserved to this purpose, and therefore free from all existing liabilities, should be raised of £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid up, payable by instalments spread over two years, with permission to pay up in full at any of the dates fixed for receipt of instalments. This capital, together with all premiums, both on the old and on the new business, it is intended should be invested mainly in British Government or East India securities, or securities guaranteed by either of these Governments, or other wise resting upon property of undoubted value, in the names of trustees. Full particulars of these investments will be published annually for the information of shareholders and policyholders.

The Home and Indian business will be kept distinct, and the premium received on current policies in both countries, to an amount requisite to represent the outstanding risks from time to time, according to annual actuarial report, which shall be published for the information of policyholders and shareholders, shall be separately invested in England and in India, and each fund made primarily available for the claims respectively arising in the two countries.

The effect of these arrangements will be that the affairs of the old office will be carried on separately from those of the new business, entirely protected from any fresh liability, and, at the same time, at a comparatively trifling cost; while, as to the new business, supported by a substantial paid-up capital, and with the additional advantage of the existing organization and material relief in respect to its working expenses, there is every prospect of its profitable development, if it received only the support of the large body (some — in number) of shareholders and policyholders of the Albert and its associated companies, who will be personally interested in the success of the reconstructed company.

Any surplus profits on the new business, after payment of an annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the new capital (should the net profits, after providing for what may be allotted to the holders of Profit Policies admit of it), but the same not to be cumulative, shall be apportioned as to one-half in forming a reserve fund, and as to the other half in payment off of the amount now to be contributed towards the before-mentioned deficiency of £294,000.

The scheme of the committee includes permission to those who have allowed their policies to lapse since the suspension of the Albert, to revive their policies by payment of arrears of premium, the object being to secure to all the benefits of the proposed arrangements. It is also contemplated that the reconstructed company will be in a position, at an early date, to meet the convenience of policyholders generally by paying those who may desire it the surrender value of the policies they hold, based upon an equitable and fair calculation.

The general features of the foregoing proposals may be thus summarized:—

1. The estimated deficiencies shall be subscribed by the shareholders of the Albert and its associated companies, by which each shareholder will escape legal proceedings, and obtain, on payment, a discharge in full of all future liability. At the same time there is a fair prospect that the money thus subscribed may be ultimately repaid out of future profits, and by the satisfactory working out of the old business.

2. The policyholders and annuitants will provide a marginal security to cover contingencies by consenting to accept, as their claims upon policies or annuities mature, 87½ to 90 per cent. of the amount of these claims in cash, according to the class to which they belong, and allow the remaining 12½ and 10 per cent. to stand over for deferred payment when and as annual acturial calculation may show that this marginal provision is not required. All claims, however, which may arise on policies, of not more than six years' standing from 1st January 1870, will be paid without deduction.

3. Fresh capital (specially reserved for the purposes of new business) to the extent of £250,000 shall be raised to place the resuscitated office in a strong and substantial position, so as to secure public confidence and support.

4. The Indian and European business shall be kept distinct, and the premiums applicable to each shall be separately invested and made primarily available to payment of claims in the country to which the fund may attach.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to repeat that the various features of the foregoing plan have been determined with the twofold object of paying policyholders and annuitants of all their claims in full, in the manner proposed, and of placing this payment on a secure foundation. To effect these important results, every member of the existing body, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid up, payable by instalments spread over two years, with permission to pay up in full at any of the dates fixed for receipt of instalments. This capital, together with all premiums, both on the old and on the new business, it is intended should be invested mainly in British Government or East India securities, or securities guaranteed by either of these Governments, or other wise resting upon property of undoubted value, in the names of trustees. Full particulars of these investments will be published annually for the information of shareholders and policyholders.

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In conclusion, it is only necessary to repeat that the various features of the foregoing plan have been determined with the twofold object of paying policyholders and annuitants of all their claims in full, in the manner proposed, and of placing this payment on a secure foundation. To effect these important results, every member of the existing body, in avoidably required from the shareholders; but it is beyond question, as shown above, that the amount calculated as necessary to pay all claims, with the assistance of a working company, would be very far exceeded by calls to meet claims, including the expensive costs inseparable from continued liquidation in Chancery, vastly increased as they would be in the present case from the various and conflicting interests concerned, and the complications which would inevitably arise. The committee therefore appeal to the shareholders in the respective companies with great confidence that they will not fail to perform their part in this great work.

To the policyholders and annuitants the committee appeal with equal confidence. There are among the policyholders, no doubt, those who are much interested in the reconstruction of the company than others; as all, however, will benefit, the committee ask all to assist. If policyholders generally will maintain their policies, the provision for deferred payment which is a measure of precaution, only required to provide for changes which cannot now be foreseen, in all probability would very shortly be rendered unnecessary. Above all, the committee ask the concurrence of the policyholders to the proposal now submitted, a proposal which has had their most earnest consideration, and which they regard as the best, if not indeed the only mode by which suffering and ruin, the consequences of which it is difficult fully to realize, may be averted.

To the subscribers of fresh capital, the committee propose what they are satisfied will prove a good investment free from all past liabilities, which will be sufficient under good management to develope and promote a sound and profitable business.

Provisional committee of policyholders, annuitants, and shareholders, for reconstructing the Albert Life Assurance Company, to pay all claims in full.

James Thomson, Esq., Chairman.
J. D. Bell, Esq.
Sir John Bowring.
Major General Burn.
Philip Carpenter, Esq.
Major-General Cunningham.
George H. Brew, Esq.
Dr. Dunbar.
Dr. W. Farr, F.R.S.
Charles Frete, Esq.
Dr. Greenhill.
E. W. Grenfell, Esq.
C. Seymour Grenfell, Esq.
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.
Major-General Hannyngton.
Honourable R. E. Howard.
J. Jenkins, Esq.
Jervis J. Jervis, Esq.
Charles Kilburn, Esq.
E. T. Lattey, Esq.
John Leigh, Esq.
J. C. Lethbridge, Esq.
J. Horatio Lloyd, Esq.
F. Ind. Manson, Esq.
J. H. Matthews, Esq.
E. H. Moreland, Esq.
Peter Robb, Esq.
Henry Tottie, Esq.
Thomas Webster, Esq., Q.C.
(With power to add to their number.)

DAVID FORREST, Honorary Secretary.

THE POPE AND THE FENIANS.

IT has been for some time a matter of dispute in Ireland whether the Pope's recent condemnation of secret societies was intended to include the Fenian Brotherhood. The following decree, dated Rome, Jan. 12, sets the question at rest:—

As it may be doubted by many whether the society of Fenians is included and denounced among the societies condemned in the Pontifical Constitution, our most holy Father Pius IX., having first taken the opinions of the eminent cardinals, the inquisitors-general appointed to guard against heretical perversity in the universal Christian Republic, lest the hearts of the faithful, particularly the simple, should be perverted to their imminent danger in their souls, and adhering to the decree of the congregation of the General Inquisition issued in like circumstances, especially the decree of July 5, 1865, has decreed and declared that the American or Irish society called Fenian is comprised among the societies forbidden and condemned in the Constitutions of the Supreme Pontiff, and especially in that lately issued by his Holiness, dated Oct. 29, 1869, beginning "Apostolice Sedis;" in paragraph 4 of which are declared liable to sentence of excommunication, to be removed only by the Pope, "Those sects called Freemasons, Carbonari, or any other kinds of seeds which either openly or secretly plot against the Church or legitimately constituted authorities, together with those who in any way favour the same; as also their secret heads or leaders, so long as they shall not have denounced them." He has therefore commanded this answer to be given to certain bishops who have asked the question.—D. Angelo-Argenti, Notary of the Holy Roman Inquisition.

THE MORMON WOMEN SUPPORTING POLYGAMY.

THE women of Salt Lake City have held a mass-meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle to protest against the bill for giving efficacy to the Anti-Polygamy Act, which was recommended some time ago to the House of Representatives by Mr. S. C. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. A brief report of the meeting is given by the Salt Lake correspondent of the *New York World* of January 24. Mrs. Kimball, on taking the chair, declared that they had not come there to defend woman's rights, but to advocate man's rights to an inheritance upon the United States territory. They rebelled against a bill which deprived them of the privilege of being landowners, and of selecting their own husbands. Mrs. B. Smith, after reminding her hearers of the past persecutions of the Mormons, ascribed the present movement to Vice-President Colfax, instigated by land speculators. Sister Riter remarked that they were not assembled, as the women of other States, to protest against the wrongs done them by their husbands, brothers, or fathers; they did not ask for franchise, or more law, liberty, or rights; they were there to teach, honour, and practise celestial marriages as one of the requirements of the Gospel. One of Brigham Young's numerous wives protested against a measure which left them only the alternatives of apostasy or destruction by fire and sword. She denounced the corrupt priesteraft and corrupt press that slandered the Saints; and said that in Utah they were taught to preserve, not to destroy, their children; whereas adultery, prostitution, and infanticide were, directly or indirectly, the results of monogamy. Another lady of the name of Smith called upon the audience to "stand by the truth if we die for it." Mrs. Snow protested against the statement that the Mormon women were vassals and in bondage. They could escape at any time. The idea of Polygamy being a revenge was a burlesque on common sense. Then she went on to compare the spirit raging against their faith with that which compelled Herod to persecute Christ. After some other speeches to the same effect, eight resolutions were unanimously adopted, in which they protested against the Cullom bill, and all bills of a like tendency, as "foul blots on the national escutcheon, atrocious insults to the Government, and malicious attempts to subvert civil and religious liberty;" declared their attachment to the Constitution; pledged themselves to exercise every moral power to prevent the passage of these bills, which indicated a degeneracy of the great men of the nation and presaged the downfall of freedom; and declared Mormon institutions to be the only safeguard of female virtue and innocence, and the only protection against prostitution.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

APPENDED is a report which we take from the *Asiatic* of the discussion that took place at the East India Association in London on Jan. 28, on Mr. Prichard's paper on the "Relation of the Native States with the British Government."

Mr. Dadabhoy.—The subject which Mr. Prichard has brought before us to-night is, as he has shown, of such a character and importance that it requires to be treated in a very careful and delicate manner, and he has treated it so. He has treated it with an ability and a knowledge of the subject, which we were prepared to expect from our acquaintance with his work lately published; and I am sure we all feel much indebted to him for his valuable observations. I have paid some attention to this subject for a considerable time past, and I am anxious to speak at some length upon it, but as I have no doubt that when Mr. Prichard's paper has been printed in the Journal and circulated amongst the members this really very important subject will receive a much fuller discussion than we can expect this evening, I shall propose an adjournment. At the same time I shall be very glad if any other gentleman will make any remarks which may suggest themselves to him in connection with the paper to which we have listened with such very great interest.

Mr. Thomas Briggs.—I rise to second the proposition made by my friend Mr. Dadabhai, that the paper be printed and circulated among the members with a view to an adjourned discussion. Not having been in India I cannot speak as an authority upon the subject dealt with by Mr. Prichard. I can only say that his paper is a very able one and a very exhaustive one. It reminds me very much of what has already been said and done upon the same subject, and is decidedly one of the most lively when both sides are represented; and if it were permitted, in a room of this kind, for some one to object to a paper simply on a species of forensic principle, in order to call out our true sentiments, I think it would be a great advantage to such a meeting as this. Indeed, the observations made with a very considerable intelligence by the gentleman who spoke last are very valuable; because, while he says that there is a defect which is known to all intelligent men, whether native Indians or English,

right hon. gentleman has bestowed upon them an honour to which they were not by any means entitled. The right hon. gentleman then challenged the conduct of the Government upon this ground which, he said, by causing our policy to be misunderstood, had also in no slight degree contributed to the agrarian outrages in Ireland. He said that the people of that country had misunderstood the policy of the Government, who had so conducted themselves as to allow the conclusion to be drawn that having destroyed the Irish Church by the Act of last year they intended to destroy the Irish land by their bill to be introduced in the course of the present Session, as being part and parcel of what had been denounced under the term of Protestant ascendency. Of course the right hon. gentleman carefully disclaimed holding any such an opinion himself. I am very reluctant to follow the right hon. gentleman into the meaning of the term Protestant ascendency, because I wish to disassociate as far as possible the land question of Ireland from all former discussions, in order that it may be decided solely on its own merits. On that question let us endeavour to start afresh, and in order to secure that object I am willing to forego any advantage that might result from a particular statement rather than in any way to connect in the minds of hon. members and of the public the land question with the necessarily controverted subject with which we dealt during the past Session. But I must deal with the right hon. gentleman's argument when he says that, from our conduct with regard to the Irish Church last year it is assumed by the Irish people that we now intend to destroy the Irish land. The right hon. gentleman says that because we are about to strip the bishops and clergy of the Irish Church, it is inferred that we are about to strip the Irish landlords. But we are not about to strip the bishops and clergy of that Church. Neither bishop nor clergyman of that Church will have taken from him one shilling of the income to which he is legally entitled. Pressed by the poverty of his materials, the right hon. gentleman has been compelled to turn the measure of last year inside out, and to charge the Ministry with having made declarations, the meaning of which has been misunderstood, and which have, therefore, become one of the leading causes of the outrages in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman referred to a question put to me by the present Lord Derby—whose absence from this House I cordially join in regretting, although I am glad to say that he has not withdrawn his experience and his abilities from the service of the country. When the right hon. gentleman referred to the question of the noble lord, I, of course, sat in fear and trembling, thinking to myself, "here has the right hon. gentleman hit upon some unfortunate expression of mine in answer to that question or of one of my colleagues,"—which was much more unlikely, I was, however, much comforted when, having waited for a considerable time in apprehension, I found that the right hon. gentleman did not make any reference to those expressions, and advisedly so, for, having ransacked all my speeches, he could not find anything of the nature he had described. I will not quote my own speeches, which are to be found in the usual and orthodox volume of record, but I will read two or three lines from the speech of the hon. baronet the member for Devizes, who has to-night given notice of a question which should, I think, immortalize him. If he has no other title to go down to posterity he will be recollected from generation to generation as the author of the longest question or series of questions ever proposed to be administered by one set of human beings to another set of human beings. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But on the occasion to which I refer the hon. baronet said that the first Minister of the Crown had not declared in favour of fixity of tenure. Then what becomes of the argument of the right hon. gentleman that we have given any ground for the supposition that we intend to destroy the land of Ireland? Well, I suppose that the right hon. gentleman must not be blamed for not making bricks without straw. We must not be held responsible for what Mr. A, or B. or C. or D. say, who have received no authority whatever from us. A noble lord, the Lord Lieutenant of a country in Ireland, has been spoken of, but as that noble lord is included in the question which the member for Devizes is to put on a future day, it would be more convenient that any discussion to be raised upon that question should stand over until then. I think I have a little right to complain of the right hon. gentleman for an act of suppression. He quoted my hon. friend the member for Kilkenny. The hon. member for Kilkenny certainly did excellent service to the country in connection with the question of the Church Establishment in Ireland. I am not ashamed to make that declaration. But we had no covenant or compact with him; he is free of us and we are free of him. We shall, as separate constellations—each of them finding abundant and ample room in space ("Hear," and laughter)—continue to march in our own orbit, I have no doubt, with good friends with each other, but each claiming liberty of thought and liberty of action. So much for the case of the member for Kilkenny. The right hon. gentleman also spoke of the son of the noble lord, lately member for Longford, against whom it was very difficult indeed to establish a charge; but the most important was that relating to the charge of the right hon. gentleman opposite, his real culminating accusation, was the case of Mr. Heron, the law adviser to the Castle. The right hon. gentleman fell into an error about the Dublin Corporation, but his error with regard to Mr. Heron was of a more serious character. Mr. Heron, as law adviser to the Castle, is said to have given certain cheers or to have worn a certain scarf, indicative, or supposed to be indicative, of sentiments which perhaps the Government could not approve. But the fact is that he had not been law adviser to a Liberal Government for a period of between three and four years (hear); he had ceased to be the law adviser to the Castle, and had returned to his native and primitive independence. Is it not rather hard upon him that he should be expected to tune his instruments according to our ideas of what constitutes instrumental or vocal harmony? (Hear, hear.) This is a very serious doctrine laid down by the right hon. gentleman, that leaders of a party, such as must necessarily form a Government, are to be responsible for all the sentiments uttered by all their independent supporters; and not only so, but that the people of Ireland, and, I suppose, other people—for the right hon. gentleman will not limit that the people of Ireland are under any intellectual disability—are not to take the declarations of the intentions of the Government from the mouths of members of the Government or from the measures of the Government, but are to take them from those stray speeches made, or articles written, by their independent supporters. Before the right hon. gentleman fully adopts that doctrine, let him well measure the length to which it will extend. (Hear, hear.) If the doctrine be laid down for a Government, it cannot possibly stop short of touching the Opposition. I had not intended to refer to a subject of this kind, and I almost feel as if I were making an ungrateful return to the right hon. gentleman after the pledge he has given that any measure of ours on the subject of Irish land shall have his careful consideration. I will make my reference only sufficiently distinct to show that it is not idle or without meaning. But if we are to be held responsible for the declarations of those to whom he has referred, is he to be held responsible for the declarations of those who held the very highest executive offices in connexion with his Government? He has said that he indulges in the cheerful hope that our measure upon Irish land will be conceived in a spirit of justice and sound policy. I think the right hon. gentleman could not have read the speech made by a nobleman who received a very high mark of approval from the Crown in reference to his administration of the Government of Ireland, and who lately, in public, warned the Protestants of Ireland that any measure which we might produce relating to the land of Ireland would be no better than either a party manœuvre or an engine to augment the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood. I beg the right hon. gentleman to observe that I do not consider that he is responsible for that declaration; but if I offer him such liberal terms, if I do not take account of observations made by a noble duke standing in such close political relation to himself, I may very well claim that he shall not consider as our political and public mouthpiece a gentleman who—though we may highly respect him, and though we should be very glad if we could obtain his confidence—has, nevertheless, ceased for three or four years to be the law adviser of the Liberal Government. Indeed, had Mr. Heron succeeded in his candidature, we have not the slightest notion whether he would think fit to support or to oppose the Government measures. He was not the Ministerial candidate for Tipperary; he never called himself so; and no idea existed that he had any claim to the title until the right hon. gentleman, with befitting condescension, was pleased to bestow it. I think I have shown that we are not responsible for this supposed misunderstanding of our policy, which the right hon. gentleman thinks is the cause of the late extension of agrarian outrages. I will not dwell on that subject. We have reached, perhaps, nearly the close of this discussion, and I will add very few and very modest words. It is quite possible that gentlemen opposite, like others, may recognize that in the paragraphs of the speech relating to Ireland we have endeavoured to give a true and unvarnished account of the actual state of things. Undoubtedly there has been an erroneous impression existing with regard to the number of outrages now and in former times; but we have not kept out of view this aggravation with regard to recent outrages, that there has been a complete failure in obtaining such evidence as would bring the offenders to justice. There are two sets of people in Ireland with regard to whom the perpetration of crime at this particular period would appear to be conducive to their aims. In the first place, those who are connected with Riband societies would, perhaps, not unnaturally argue, from their most false point of view, that by establishing a reign of terror they would extort a larger measure with respect to Irish land from the fears of Parliament. Most false, most untrue; but, at the same time, an idea not unlikely to be entertained, especially when we consider that whenever there is a tendency, either from permanent or temporary causes, to the general commission or to the general indulgence of crime, the same period tends to bring to the surface all the really bad and vicious elements of society; and the criminals and bad men, who are to be found in Ireland, as in every other country—though it is due to Ireland to say that they are not to be found there in extraordinary numbers—these bad men will find at such times the opportunity of giving vent to feelings of vengeance and of carrying out plans of private revenge. To the Fenians it is of vital importance that, by some means or other, this House should be impeded in the work of giving effect to its determination to establish just laws in Ireland. (Cheers.) There is no uncharitableness in charging that upon the persons who call themselves Fenians, because they have shown that disposition by the most undeniable public manifestations, and by violent interference with the right of public meeting and of speech. I cannot wonder at it; for I believe that if we should happily succeed in proposing to the House, and the House should co-operate in passing, good and just laws for removing the evils now accompanying the tenure and cultivation of land in Ireland, it will be from such laws, and from such laws alone, that Feinanism will at length receive its death blow. The very best exertions of the best Executive Governments can do no more than put down its outward manifestations; let us go down to the root (hear, hear,)—let us go inward to the source; and that is what we hope and mean to do. (Cheers.) That is what they are determined that we shall not do. And I cannot hesitate to say that they would, indeed, be blind to the whole nature of the question in which they are engaged, unless they took every legitimate means—and sometimes, I am afraid, very illegitimate means—of producing disturbance and want of confidence in Ireland; everything, in fact, that may provoke Parliament to turn aside from the path of beneficial legislation to discuss angry and coercive measures in reference to the present state of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is fair to admit that while the direct action of Fenianism has had its stimulating effect upon the general lawlessness, and has contributed to the increase of outrages and of public mischiefs, a share of responsibility is also due to us, which I do not seek to evade. I admit that whenever great questions of this kind are raised, and especially whenever they are raised by an Executive Government, a certain excitement is necessarily communicated to the public mind in any and in every country, most of all in a country where the public mind—under long suffering, consequent on innumerable errors of Government, has fallen into a morbid state. This certainly is a remarkable circumstance,—that, as far as our evidence goes—we have heard the statement from many quarters—last year has been distinguished by somewhat more than the ordinary regularity and punctuality of payment of rents in Ireland. That is a satisfactory thing in itself; but the feeling to which this circumstance is attributable may lead in different directions to very important results. It betrays an expectation in the minds of the people of Ireland that hereafter they are to pursue their avocations as cultivators of land with greater advantage than they have done hitherto; and if they think that some reparation is to be made to them in respect of the unrequited labours which they have heretofore bestowed upon the soil, their tenacity of attachment to the particular spot which they have held is quite sufficient, on the one hand, to account for an increased desire to discharge their share of the covenant implied in the payment of rent to the landlord; while, on the other hand, it leads them to regard with greater jealousy and apprehension the process of eviction, and to entertain the determination, even with the strong hand, to resist its application. These are matters which, as it will be necessary for us to discuss hereafter, I need not trouble the House, I think, at the present moment with details with regard to the condition of Ireland; but having defended, and I think it due not only to my colleagues, but to the right hon. gentleman himself that I should endeavour to defend, the Executive Government against the charges in which he has most immeasurably indulged, I will conclude by thanking him for the evidence he has given that he feels the gravity of the situation of England in the face of Ireland, as an imperial question, and from the promise which I have on the part of others as well as himself I hope that the propositions we are about to make will receive a fair and candid consideration. (Cheers.)

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

321	Tantivey, Pickaney	Aug. 21
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
731	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
972	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
507	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
911	Marietta, M Medanich.	Oct. 4
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1103	Saracen Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Killison—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Lytton, Jenkins—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
1064	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1194	Ogo Belle, Strickland	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1315	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov. 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1360	Royal Family, Gowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov. 22
1417	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1471	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
1067	Rothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1352	Erato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec. 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1242	Argons, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1283	Assaye, McRitchie	Dec. 29

FROM LONDON.

	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 19
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughton	Oct. 19
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
1042	Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1446	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Dilharee, Blissett—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
999	City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
623	Clara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn	Jan. 12
1126	River Lune, Williams	Jan. 12
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1352	British Nation, Rowe	Feb. 3

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 16
1310	Caledonian (s), Maxwell	Jan. 28
	Adelaide (s) Arcus	Jan. 28
	Robert Lowe (s), Cleaver (Sues 3rd March)	Feb. 1
1087	Milbanke (s), Smith	Feb. 2
991	Albatross (s), Hewett	Feb. 9
993	Rigs (s), Tompson	Feb. 9
1060	John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Feb. 25

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

512	Marinus Angeline—at Aden Jan. 25	Sept. 3
518	Head Quarters (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan 21
1402	Spartan (s), Redhead	Feb. 6
	By well Castle (s) (Sues Feb. 28th)	

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1309	L'Asie (s)—Kunkler preiswerck & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
445	Liberator	Nov. 1
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 24
382	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM CARDIFF VIA CANAL.

	Dido (s)—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 27

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

1615	John Steuart, Lemon	Jan. 28
687	Calliope	Feb. 8
745	Northumberland	Feb. 19
1195	John Elliott, Griffith	Feb. 25
1282	Altcar, Harvey	Feb. 26
419	Glenfallock, Skinner	Feb. 27
1336	Douglas, Pain—Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 28

FROM CLYDE.

941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1040	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1040	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fiteshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lord Burg, Laing	Dec. 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lloyd	Jan 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Snipe (s)	Feb. 5

FROM MAURITIUS.

930	Hindostan	Jan. 19
838	Victoria Bridge	Jan. 25
528	Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.	Jan. 28
670	Herald of the Morning	Jan. 29
325	Dauphin	Jan. 29

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 15

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 19
768	Damio, Sim	(sailed from Galle Feb. 20) Sept. 4
368	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
	Cymrie	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM BANGKOK.

540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 11

FROM SINGAPORE.

500	Ascendant	Jan. 27

FROM BOSTON

845	Mindoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13
1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co.	Dec. 1
1215	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co.	Jan. 2

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

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Do do	"	pts	"	6 8
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St. Julien do	"	qts	"	13 0
Do do	"	pts	"	7 8
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Whisky (Irish)	"	pts	"	15 8
Maraschino	"	pts	"	18 0

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Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts	"	5 0
Do do do	"	pts	"	3 4

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Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts	"	15 0
Do do	"	pts	"	8 4

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Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payabl to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

17th November, 1869.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 2 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNGEERBHOY & Co.,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.

Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,

14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do 2 do		Bengal do	
Roselle do 2 do		Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Ripe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Dapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Lees Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Phaeton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand Engl'sh-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Ness of London.

A very handsome English-b'lt new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-speed open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Pifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness, London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Sills & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Several Letters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
25th February 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailment; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—None but competent Book-keepers need apply to R. R, Office of this Paper, naming references and Salary expected.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW on Breach Candy, Mazagon, or Rooms in the Fort large enough to accommodate two Families comfortably.—Apply stating terms to L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs. 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 100. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E,
Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS in Meadow Street TO LET from 1st March. These Floors are airy and in a good position. On the first floor there are four rooms, and on the second floor two large rooms suitable for offices. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR and FIRST STOREY at present occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Co., Chemists and Druggists, in Apollo Street.—For further information apply to the Owner at the next premises, above Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., between the hours at 3 and 5 P.M.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Comercurry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Bombay.

For particulars apply to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 39, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH to BOMBAY.

Bombay, 5th March 1870. J. HECTOR, Agent.

MONIES due to me, and all Accounts connected with my late business, be sent in to Mr. WALTER WILLIAMSON, at Messrs. Grant & Son's, Saddlers, Hummum Street.

Mr. WILLIAMSON is authorized to adopt any measures he may think fit to obtain a speedy settlement of all claims.

H. HERN, late Milliner,
No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTYAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of half an anna in the Rupee upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the office of the undersigned, No. 10 Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN,